JULES FERRY'S ASSAILANT.

A DISSOLUTE FELLOW OF INNATE DE-PRAVITY.

Long Ago-Lord Mayor Sullivan Prohibited From Receving Copies of Bls Own Papers.

LONDON, Dec. 11 .- From information received from Paria to day it appears that Aubertin, alias Berckheim, the assatiant of M. Jules Ferry, has long borne the reputa-tion of being a dissolute fellow whose in nate depravity rendered him capable of almost any reprehensible act. He has almost say reprenensible act. He has lately lived with a young woman named Grangler and it is learned that just previous to his attempt to kill M. Ferry he wrote to her stating his intention and advising her in the event of his successful accomplishment of his murderous purpose to leave France and take refuge with certain of her friends residing in England, where he would join her. Aubertin maintains a dogged demeanor, refusing to saswer questions and manifesting no desire to ask any. His assault upon M. Ferry has had the effect to completely open the breach between the radicals and conservatives, which was all ready painfully noticeable. The conservatives are extremely bitter against the radicals and acribe yeaterday's scene in the lobby of the chamber of deputies to the daily exhibition of vecom on the part of the Intransigeant and the Cri du Peuple, which has gradually inflamed the passions of the Reds until weak minded and irresponsible persons have been transferred from harm less imbeciles into murderous maniacs. One thing is absolutely certain, and that is that the combination of the republican groups which elected M. Carnot to the presidency, and for a few days promised to endure at least until the new government should get a good start, is hypelessly disintegrated, and the chances are that more serious trouble than has yet occurred will ensue.

The authorities of Tullamore iail have prohibited the delivery to Lord Mayor Sullivan of the Nation and the Weekly New, which papers have been sent to the prison for him, and their action is undouttedly in pursuance of instructions from the Dublin executive. The argravating character of Mr. Sullivan's deprivation appears the more marked when it is remembered that both Edmund Yatea and Mr. Stead were not only permitted to read their own and other papers during their terms of incarceration, but were also allowed to write whatever they pleased for publication in their respective journals.

Rev. Charles A. Berry has declined the call to Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, giv lately lived with a young woman named Grangier and it is learned that just previous

DISMARCE'S SUDDEN ILLNESS. BISMARCK'S SUDDEN ILLNESS.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—Reliable advices received here from Friedrichsruhe say that Prince Bismarck was selzed with a sudden illness yesterday. The attack speedily passed off, but his physician advises rest and abstention from business.

Prince Bismarck is suffering from indigection and nervous headache. Count Herbert Bismarck has arrived at Friedrichsruhe.

Herbert Blamarck has arrived at Friedricharuhe.

The recent medical examinations of the crown prince's throat show he is progressive favorably toward recovery. The prince whees no change in the usual entertainmults because of his condition.

There we will be a because of the condition.

The progressive of the condition of the crown prince of Greece and Count Herbert Blamarck.

NO PRENCH CABINET YET.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—M. Fallieries to-day informed President Carnot that he found it impossible to form a cabinet on a basis of a concentration of Republicen groups, and had, therefore, abandoned the attempt. Senator Tieard has been charged with the duty of forming a ministry.

M. Ferry is feverish to-day, and it is feared the wounds will be aggravated. He spent a feverish night, but was able to rise this morning. He has received thousands of cards and letters, and senators and deputies of all parties have called at his residence and signed the register.

Aubertin, when examined by the "juge d'instruction" declared that he was au anti-revolutionist. He said he was sorry he had not talled M. Ferry and versees the

d'instruction" declared that he was au anti-revolutionist. He said he was sorry had not silled M. Ferry, and expressed the hope that others would be more successful. Aubertin, the would-be assassin of M. Ferry, is the author of various pamphlets and the inventor of several machines, the failure of which has reduced him to deep poverty, embittered his life, and brought on occasional attacks of insane exaltation of mind. Itsdical organs declare that the man is a crank, as political assassination is held to be inexcusable by radicals.

The Journal des Debats and the Republique Francaise charge the "demagogue press" with inciting Aubertin, and they demand a new press law to modify the act of 1881. Aubertin promises to reveal the names of his accomplices on Tuesday if the

1881. Aubertin promises to reveal the names of his accomplices on Tuesday if the gang does not attempt to assasinate some of the members of the Rouvier cabinet before that day.

At midnight the condition of M. Ferry
was less favorable than it had been through

was less favorable than it had been through-out the day and evening, owing, in a great measure, to the fatigue and excitement of the day, incident to receiving a large num-ber of callers, &c. His febrile symptoms have very much locreased.

The physicians' bulletin announces that the wounds of M. Ferry have developed ecchymosis, which is spreading in the regions of the heart and liver, and that rest is much needed.

DECLINED THE CALL.

Rev. Charles A. Berry Will Not Accept the Plymouth Pastorate.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 .- At Plymouth Church this morning Rev. Dr. Lyman Ab-bott informed the congregation that Rev. Charles A. Berry, of Wolverhampton, Eng-The announcement was an unforseen blow, and many of the ladies gave way to their feelings in tears. land, had declined the call to the pastorate

GRAND LODGE OF ELKS.

Investigating the Question of Making the Grand Lodge Movable. NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The annual se

New Youk, Dec. II.—The annual session of the Grand Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, opened at Masonic Hall to day. Exalted Grand Rules English presided, and in his report stated that sixteen new lodges had been formed the past year. The order has now sixty-nine lodges, with a membership of 6,500. The question of making the Grand Lodge a movable body was referred to a committee of lawyers, who will report to morrow. The election of officers and regular business will then take place.

Calumet and Hecia Again Opened.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Dec. 11.—The opening at
the Calumet and Hecia mine, where it caved in, is now practically closed again. The main engine is probably totally destroyed. This will cause great delay when the mine is orened again, as the men will have to enter at the Calumet branch. It is fortunate for the large force of men to have succeeded in covering the cavity with timber, otherwise the entire mine might have been gutted.

Frisco Wants the Democrats 'Frisco Wants the Democrats.

Sin Francisco, Dec. 11.—The Stato Democratic Club has decided to appoint a special committee to go to Washington and endeavor to obtain the support of prominent Democratic in a movement to hold the National Democratic Convention in this city. Two members of this club will start east on this mission at once.

New York, Hed. 11.—The Central Labor Union to-day voted to admit the Progressive Musical Union. At the instance of the Brow-ers' Union a boycott was laid on Milwaukee beer.

SOME B & O. HISTORY Disclosed by the Resignation of Vice

President King.

Baltimone, Mp., Dec. 11.—The letter of resignation of Second Vice President Thos.

M. King, of the Baltimore and Ohio Rall-road Company, was given out to-night. Mr. King resigns because he is advised that harmonious relations cannot exist if he continues to held his constitue. The letter them. tinues to hold his position. The letter then gives a history of Mr. King's connection

tinues to hold his position. The letter then gives a history of Mr. King's connection with the road and makes public many things associated with the company's embarrassments not heretofore published. He shows that as far back as 1834, when Robert Garrett was elected president the first time, the president informed him that the company was in need of additional funds to carry on its affairs, and that he (King) and General Counsel Cowen negotiated the Pittsburg division loan. In socuring this loan, he says, they were greatly antagonized by New Yorkers. Mr. King says when he took charge of the Philadelphia extension the B. & O. had no contract with the Reading, which line jit was intended to use to New York. The charter of the Schuylkill river East Side railroad, over which they must depend for a Philadelphia entrance, was vested in the Reading, and for which a large sum was asked of the Baltimore and Onto. He intimates that this was an unpardonable plee of stupidity, spending millions of money in the construction of a line without any definite arrangement for getting it into Philadelphia or through to New York. He finally corrected the trouble by obtaining the East Side road charter for \$64,175, and a valuable contract with the Reading company. Mr. King then states, without reserve, the exact cost of constructing the Philadelphia line which has always been a mooted question among outsiders. The total cost, including the East Side railroad up to Sept. 30, 1857, was \$1,418,017. The loans placed upon this property amount to \$15,110,000. There is, therefore, a remainder of \$1,932,933. From these loans of this amount \$255,000 will be required to double track twenty-five miles between Philadelphia and Baltimore to complete the Philadelphia passenger station and the terminal facilities contemplated on the Delaware river. The remainder he thinks ample to pay all adjusted right of way.

During the past three years Mr. King has selected in negotiating loans agrreszt-

way.
During the past three years Mr. King
has a sisted in negotiating loans aggregating \$19,500,000. Then comes the following
paragraph:

ing \$19,500,000. Then comes the following paragraph:

"It is proper for me to here refer to harsh and uniavorable criticism which has been made regarding my connection with the Ives-Sully negotiations. Robert Garrett, as an individual, and nearly all the leading Baltimore stockholders entered into an arrangement to sell their individual holdings. The transaction was in their private capacity, and no official connection was had by the company or its officers. As a personal friend to Robert Garrett I had a knowledge of the negotiations, but not until after they made considerable progress.

tions, but not until after they made considerable progress.

The only subsequent negotiations I have had in connection with the financial affairs of the company was in July last, when a large sum of money was raised by me in New York and Pittsburg to tide over a dangerous period. This money saved the company from disaster at the time."

(Note.—It will be remembered that it was in July last that, for the first time in the bistory of the Baltimore and Ohlo, the company's pay car was two weeks behind, on which account the hands at Pittsburg threatened to quit work).

Mr. King has forwarded to the respective boards his resignation as president of the

Mr. Ring has forwarded to the respective boards his resignation as president of the Schuylkill River East Side Railroad Com-pany, Sharpsville Railroad Company, Salis-bury Railroad Company, Fairmount, Mor-gantown and Pitteburg Railroad Company, and Wheeling, Pitteburg and Baltimore Railroad Company, and as managing di-rector of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company.

A Serious Conflict of Authority in Cal-

tfornia. San Francisco, Dec. 11 -The conflict of opinion existing between Collector Hager and the United States judges regarding the landing of Chinese on a plea of previous residence nearly resulted in a serious rupture between the executive and judicia ture between the executive and judicial branches of the federal government yester-day. Thirty Chinese women arrived at this port within the past twenty days, and were refused a landing by the collector on the regular than they were being imported for

refused a landing by the collector on the ground that they were being imported for immoral purposes.

All had been placed on board the City of Pekin, which sailed for China yesterday afternoon. Friends of the women obtained writs of habeas corpus directing the saptain of the steamer to produce them in court at noon yesterday. At that hour Judges Sawyer and Sabin sat on the bench, but the women did not appear. Milton Andras, attorney for the steamship company, stated that the write had been served, but when an attempt was made to bring the women to court a deputy collector interfered and prevented them from leaving the steamer. Judge Sawyer then said: "The order of the court at once. This order will be enforced with the whole power at the command of the court. If the custom house officials interfere to prevent the order of the court they do so at their own peril and risk indictment for interference with orders of the United States court."

It was finally decided that they should be brought into court at 2 o'clock, and that it should then be decided what disposition should be made of them.

At 2 o'clock the thirty women were brought into the court room. They were remanded into the custody of the United states.

brought into the court room. They were remanded into the custody of the United States marshal until the habeas corpus write could be heard and decided.

A CHURCH PILLAR FALLS.

Panic in a New York Church Nar-

New York, Dec. 11.—A serious panic was narrowly averted at the chapel of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, on Fourteenth street, to-day. In consequence of the preparations for the consecration of the church, later in the day, the 8 o'clock the church, later in the day, the S o'clock morning mass was solemnized in the chapel adjoining the church. The 500 or 600 persons in attendance were slowly leaving the chapel, at the conclusion of the service, when a fitteen foot pillar supporting the roof gave way. Several persons were struck, but fortunately no one was seriously injured. The accident, however, caused much excitement, and a panic was imminent. The injured persons went to their respective homes and their names were not obtainable. It is supposed that the unusual crowdiur of the chapel caused a depression in the floor, so locening the pillar that it fell out.

An Elastic Maryland Verdict.
FREDERICK, Mo., Dec. 11.—James H. Gambill, ir., a young son of the proprietor of the Frederick flooring mill, last night shot and Frederick nothing bill, ask hight and and killed Nelson Stanton, a colored man whom be caught in the act of stealing coal from the mill. The coroner's jury to-day rendered; verdict to the effect that the shooting was "piece of mischauce and accident," and young fambrill was released from custody.

A Stage Manager's Peculiar Death. CINCINNATI, Dec. 11.—James O'Connell, stage manager of Andrew's Michael Strogoff Com-pany, was struck dead by an electric current running down the bell wire at Roomson' theater when he rang down the curtain the evening. Miss Collins, whom he was to marry

Senator Colquitt on Temperance. New York, Dec. II.—Senator A. H. Colquitt, of Georgia, addressed the American Temperance Union at Chickering Hall to-day. He emphatically declared that prohibition was not dead in deorgia, despite its recent defeat, and he was equally sure there would be no compromise in his state.

The Indian Territory Troubles TALEQUAR I. T., Dec. 11.—Indian Agent Owens, accompanied by Lieut. Knight and Sergt, Bluejacket, had a conference with Chief Mayes resterday. The result is not known but it is believed some sort of compromise wil

RELIGIOUS RECONSTRUCTION

AN EXPOSITION BY REV. DR. SAVAGE.

Education, Not Bedeinption, Is the Need of the Hour-Bey, Dr. Newman's Sermon on God's Portratture of Himself-Man's Ruin of His Own Soul.

The announcement that the Rev. M. J. Savage, of Boston, was to occupy the pulpit of All Souls' Church yesterday morning filled the church to overflowing.

Dr. Savage said that at home he was engaged in a series of sermons under the general title of "Religious reconstruction," the plan being to discuss the great religious theological questions of the world as they bad been held in the churches and as they still were represented in the creeds, and present them plainly and fairly to the view

of modern thought.
Dr. Savage said: I will take as my scriptural and starting point the text to be found in Romans, vill, 22: "For we know that the whole creation groapeth and travalleth in pain together until now."

"The impression of the general truth that we shall all admit, whatever be our theory as to the explanation of it, for we know that the whole creation groaneth and travalleth in pain together until now. Ac-

we shall all admit, whatever be our theory as to the explanation of it, for we know that the whole creation groaneth and travalleth in pain together nutil now. According to the popular theology, which has prevailed for more than two thorsamd years, the explanation of this condition of the same of the paint of the condition of the same of th

forgive and save anybody. If He determined to save any, it depended simply upon His will as to how many, and under what coorditions. As a matter of fact, the theologians tell us He did devise what has been called 'The scheme of estvation.' He who is known as Jesus Christ, the second person in the trinity, was born of a woman, grew up among men, and as a man lived, talked, suffered, and died, and, as the elder theologians as their luring man lived, talked, suffered, and died, and, as the elder theologians say, fell, during the three days that he was in the grave, into the power of the evil one himself, and this in order that He might purchase the redemption of those that it had been determined in the divine economy should be saved. I wish you to note two or three phases of this scheme of redemption, and see whether we can any longer hold to it in the light of clear modera thought, and do not, my brethren, think that discussion of these ideas is inadequate or out of place. They are in all creeds of Christendom to-day. They underlie church life and activity, and shreds of them we have in part in our serbreds of them we have in part in our ser-ice; they still remain in our rituals, in our prayers, in our psalms, and constitute a part of our unconscious conduct in the

vice; they still remain in our rituals, in our prayers, in our psalms, and constitute a part of our unconscious conduct in the world."

In a graphic and eloquent manner the speaker sketched the doctrine taught by the older theologians that the suffering and death of Jesus Christ was the price paid directly to Satan as compensation for the souls justly belonging to h m for their delivery to the Father, floally repudiated by the world, and superseded by the doctrine that there was something in the nature of God to forgive and save His repentant children until the exacting something called justice was satisfied.

"Satisfied how?" said the speaker. "Satisfied by a certain amount of pain. I believe that the world to day is rapidly becoming civilized enough to revoit against this whole conception of justice that supposes things are being weighed equally in the moral scales of the universe, when against as much wrong on the one hand is placed so much torture on the other. Suppose He suffered the pain of all eternity, does that lesson the penalty by one slightest particle. There is no equivalent; there is no moral slance between the two thoughts in a just, clear-headed mind."

The theory of the redemption par excellence according to New Engiant theology, and called the theory of the atonemont, which supposed God to be unable to save men unless he made it apparent to all the universe that law could not be transgressed with impunity, was referred to at length in a beautifully descriptive manner.

The dual gods of the Persians and Greeks were portrayed, and the progress of the world to the acceptance of but one God beautifully abown. The fall of man, it was explained, was but an Oriental dress matopted by the Jows from the Persians. "But," said the speaker, "does the fall of man relieve God of one iota of responsibility for the existence of evil ? Men supposed that it did before they learned to look things through and through, and fixed the responsibility for the origin of all things, where it must finally and foreverrest

GOD IN HIS LAW. Every seat in Metropolitan M. E. Church was filled last night before Rev. Dr. New-man commenced his third sermon on "The Reign of Law," The reverend gentleman's

congregations have steadily increased until the capacity of even the great structure in which he presches isteated to its utmost. As permanent mainbers of his flock are Senator Stanford and family, Senator Sawyer, Congressman J. D Taylor of Ohlo, and others prominent in national politics.

The subject of the evening's discourse was, "God in His Law," and the text from Exodus, x., part of the first and all of the third verses: "I am the Lord thy God. " "The manifest difference," said the preacher, "between human government and the government divine Is apparent in the character of the allegiance we owe to one and to the other. As citizens we owe allegiance to the government under which we live without regard to the personnel of the administration, for the government is greater than the administration; the executive is not the author of law. As a creatures we owe a personal allegiance to the government, but the government, and our chief concern is not with the government, but the government, if tean he shown that our governor is a partial fundar, the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the fathers upon the children and upon t

tellect, blinding man to a sense of his im-perfections and to the glory of God, and finally leading to death and eternal degra-

INFLUENCE OF POPULAR CLAMOR.

The West Street Presbyterian church was comfortably filled last night with a congregation desirous of listening to the Rev. Dr. W. T. Thompson, of Charleston. This well known southern divine stands high as a scholar and pulpit orator, and is well known in this city. He preached from the text found in St. Mark, xv, 31: "Likewise also the chief priest', mocking, said among themselves with the scribes: He saved others; himself he cannot save." The preacher began his address by telling the story of the arrest of the Saviour, and of the Jews taking him before Pilate. The point he made was that leaders of men were often influenced by popular clamor. This he instanced in the case of Pilate listening to the clamor of the scribes and priests for Christ's deliverance to them to be crucified. Passing from this point he cited the effect that true heroism has on the human race. A mother's devotion to a sick child was shown to be what true devotion meant. This, he said, was the grandest heroism that could be shown. The third point he urged was that instellity or unbelief is unreasonable in its demands. The infidel, he exclaimed, demanded that the miraculous things attested of Holy Writ should be examined by scientists before being accepted; that manifestatious of the Divine power should be presented to men in order that they might believe. He concluded with an appeal for all to accept Christ as the only means of salvation. INFLUENCE OF POPULAR CLAMOR.

SUPERIORITY OF THE CHRISTIAN BELIGION. Rev. Dr. Daniel Dorchester, of New York, author of "The Problem of Religious Progress," and who read the first paper, entitled "The City as a Peril," before the Evangelical Alliande, preached in Dr. Sunderisnd's church yesterday morning. The President and Mrs. Cleveland occupied their accustomed blaces. The sermon was based on the text found in Deuteronomy, xxxii, 31: "For their rock is not as our Rock, even our enemies being judges." xxxii, 31: "For their rock is not as our Rock, even our enemise being judges." The preacher laid down the proposition that the Christian religion is superior to all others in furnishing spiritual satisfaction to the human soul. He supported this by argument drawn from the statements of akoptics and infidels in their better moods of thought and feeling. He cited testimony from Roussean, Carlyle, Huxley, and others, all attesting the superiority of the Bible as a source of consolation to human nature, especially in times of emergency. The sermon was closed with a strong appeal to resort to and accept the Christian religion. A comparison was drawn between the Christian and other religions and the effect that was had on the mind by the same.

Ploneer Council, No. 1, Sons of Jonadab, passed highly complimentary resolutions in commemoration of the services of that

gentleman in the cause of temperance, and

extended their earnest sympathy to his sorrowing family in their deep bereavement.
The District commissioners were most severely denounced for their indecent haste in granting a Reense to Brosan immediately upon hearing of Capt. Blackford's death without waiting for the affidavit and protest, which they had sent him to pro-

IN THE SOCIAL WORLD.

Approaching Weddings-The Dinner Given by Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Martin N. Evans, of the government

printing office, will be married Tuesday evening, in Philadelphia, to Miss Carrie Levy, of that city.

Miss Grace Matthews, daughter of Jus-

Miss Grace Matthews, daughter of Justice Stanley Matthews, will spend the winter with her brother, Mr. Webb Matthews, at Princeton, N. J., where he is at college.
Mrs. Foster gives a tea on Thursday to meet Mrs. Mariscal de Moran, of Mexico, who is north with her husband on their bridal tour.
Mrs. Gleveland is again slope in the white houses, of year large water as concerned.

bouse, so far as lady guests are concerned.
Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Gunnel will give a
reception Wednesday evening, Dec 31, in
honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of
their wedlers. horor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding.

Sir Charles Tupper joins Lady Tupper in Winnipeg, where she is visiting her sons. Hom. Joseph Chamberlain will jvisit Lord Lansdowne, the governor general of Canada, at government house, in Ottawa, in the meantime, and the Canadians will also pay visits across the border, but they will all return for the British minister's ball that will be given at the legation Tuesday night, Jen. 3.

Lieut. W. M. Irwin, U. S. N., and Miss

will be given at the legation Tuesday night, Jan. 3.

Lieut. W. M. Irwin, U. S. N., and Miss Bessle Barbour, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Barbour, will be married Tuesday evening at the residence of the bride. The wedding will be a quiet home affair, and the invitations to the near friends of the bigh contracting parties have all been verbal.

Mrs. Patten will introduce her third daughter, Miss Josephine, this season.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Tiffany and family are in their new house on Connecticat avenue, out of Dupont Circle.

Mrs. Thomas Wilson, of Connecticat avenue, will be at home to callers this afternoon.

Hon. Joseph Champerlain's banquet to Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's banquet to the members of the fisheries commission at the Ariington Hotel Saurday night was a most elegant affair. The centerplece was composed of malden hair fern and American beauty roses. On either side of this were smaller circles of La France roses, and smilax was garlanded about the table. The boutonneires were of lillies of the valley. The guests were Secretary Bayard, Sir Lionel S. West, Mr. Patnam, Hon. J. B. Angell, Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. J. D. S. Thompson, Hon. George E. Foster, minister of fisheries and marines, Ottawa; Mr., Edwardes, Mr. Beanclerck, Mr. Spring Rice, Mr. Maycock, Mr. Bergne, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Winter, Mr. Moore, Mr. Stewart, Hon. Mr. Courtney, and Msj. Gen, Cameron.

SLASHED FOR A NICKEL. Lively Fight Over a Grocery Bill-

The Debtor Victorious. Edwin Hard, colored, keeps a grocery store near the corner of Seventeenth and East Capitol streets northeast, and has East Capitol atreets northeast, and has quite a large trade among his own color. Among those dealing with his was Wesley Londy. The latter was allowed to run a bill, but failed to pay it according to his promise. Yesterday evening at 5 o'clock Londy showed up at the store and produced a 5 cent plece. Hard asked him for the money in part payment of his debt, "Do you think I'se not going to pay you" said Londy.

"It looks that way. Give me that nicket and show that you mean to pay," replied Hard.

"It looks that way. Give me that nickel and show that you mean to pay," replied Hard.

"I aln't a thief, I wants you to know," said Londy, getting angry, and emphasizing his remark with a ville oath.

"Say that again, and I'll mash your mouth," quickly retorted the groceryman. Hard did so, and immediately both men put themselves in a fighting attitude. Hard, however, did not like to face his plucky debtor single-handed, and pleked up a big stom. Londy thereupon rushed at Hard, and the men had for a few minutes a Greco-Roman tussle, regardless of rules. Both men fell, with Londy the under man. The right continued now with great bitterness, and the noise made by the cambatants caused a crowd to gether. Friends of both parties urged on the fighters, who now were bent on killing each other. Hard used his stone on Londy's head, and the latter mansged by a hard effort to get a knife, which he used on his adversary's neck and sides, and succeeded in severing a finger. There would have been a murder but for the timely arrival of Officer Sallivan, who collared the men. At the sixth precinct station house court plaster and "stitches" were used men. At the sixth precinct station house court plaster and "stitches" were used plentifully in fixing up the wounds of the men, and they were subsequently locked up, charged with an affray.

IRISH PATRIOTS' WELCOME.

Preparations for a Grand Reception to Esmonde and O'Connor. The reception to be tendered Hon. Ar

thur O'Connor and Sir Thomas Henry Grattan Esmonde, members of parliament n ext Wednesday night at Masonic Temple will be very grand in all particulars. The well-known Irish house rulers on their ar-riva I here will be taken to Willard's Hotel. riva I here will be taken to Willard's Hotel. On the evening of the reception a military and civic escort will conduct them to the hall. That the affair will be given great importance and one worthy of the nation's capital can be attested by the fact that Senator ingalis will preade, and that addresses suitable to the occasion will be made by Senators Sherman, Hawley. Vance, and McPherson, and Representatives Long, Reed, Springer, Mills, and others. The committee in charge of the affair will do everything in their power to make the visitors feel deeply the hospitality for which Washington people are noted.

Alexandria Items.

Thirteen men-nine Washingtonians and four Alexandrians—were arrested yesterday four Alexandrians—were arrested yesterday by Lieut. Smith and Officer Hayes in the alley between Prince and Kiog and Lee and Union streets. Keno checks and cards were found in their possession. They will appear before the mayor to-day.

At the vesper services of St. Mary's Church yesterday afternoon twenty-four young ladies in long white vells of silk illusion presented themselves for reception into the order of the Sodality of the Virgin Mary, after which reception the Rev. Father O'Kane delivered a short but highly instructive discourse upon the foundation and object of the order.

The improved Order of Red Men will on the 29th Instant convess in social session here, when many prominent men of the order from yarlous parts of the state are expected to be present.

Juvenile Temple Proceedings

The active members of Unding Juve-nile Temple, Grand Vice Templar Emma F. Bishop superintendent, had too much respect for the gentle Goddess Unding to be afraid of water, and attended the temple in goodly number on Saturday. One new member wai initiated, and in the good of the order reci initiated, and in the good of the order recitations were given by Dalay Kelly and Emma Bell, readings by Gertle Baden and the superintendent, plane solos by Emma Bishop, and singing by the entire temple. Star of Hope Juvenile Temple had a large meeting yesterday in care of Superintendent Bollinger and Assistant Sister Gruber. An interesting exercise in the catechism on alcohol and tobacco was had, and a brief musical and literary programme was rendered.

A little after 9 o'clock last night an in toxicated New Yorker, with a highly toxicated New Yorker, with a highly timted proboscia and a whisky tainted breath that was strong enough to peel the plaster off the walls, delivered a maudita stump speech in the rotunda of the National Hotel. His eloquent efforts were cut short by Mr. Abbott, the night clerk, but the orator did not leave the premises until a police officer appeared, when he sneaked out through the drug store. Fortunately for the "soak" Ned, the "bouncer," had not returned from church.

Cold Wave Coming. A cold wave is coming. The temperature will probably fall 15° to 25° by 7 a. m. Tuesday.

ANSWERING THE ALLIANCE.

REV. DR. CHAPPELLE'S SERMON ON THE LOYALTY OF CATHOLICS.

Stanneh Supporters of the Constitution, and Enthusiastic Lovers of Their

The utterances of some of the speakers at the Evangelical Alliance and the subsuquent discussion on matters relative to the Roman Catholic Church induced Rev. Dr. P. L. Chappelle to answer those statements in so far as they impeached the loyalty and patriotism of the Catholic population. The knowledge that such a sermon was to be preached attracted a very large congrega-tionito St. Matthew's Church yesterday. The congregation was not composed exclusively of persons of the Roman Catholic faith; many dissenters having an interest in the subject were present to hear what the leading Roman Catholic clergyman of Washington would say in reply. His text and discourse

would say in reply. His text and discourse see as follows:

"In the midst of you standeth one whom ye know not."—Joan, 1, 9.
Among men there standeth a society venerable for its satiguity and wonderful for its far reaching indicate, which is antiquity and wonderful for its far reaching indicate, which is antiquity and wonderful for its far reaching indicate, which is antiquity and wonderful for its far reaching indicate, which is antiquity and wonderful for its far reaching indicate, which is an earth the apprile all kingdom of Christ has wer been locally proclaimed; its doctrines have been preached from the housetope wherever men have dwelf or written in books secressible to all; it has lived in the open light of day, having nothing to concess either from the loving serutiny of its itlends or the jealous empressions of its enemies. And yet there are many in this enlightened generation, as there have been in the past, who, though well meaning in many respects and intelligent, do not at all know that One who so rounderst into which it has betrayed prominent mombers of an association which professes to direct Christian indicance toward the smelloration of family and social life in our country. This week at the meetings of that association in this city it has been obtained and in the catholic Church in this country "holds allesiance to a foreign ower which chaims the absolute right to control all consciences and all people, and is thus a dangerous menace to the republic." Another speaker boddly stated that the Catholic Church in this country "holds allesiance to a foreign nower which chaims the absolute right to control all consciences and all people, and is thus a dangerous menace to the republic." Another speaker boddly stated that the Catholic Church in this country. This week at the meetings of that association which proposed to the best chorts and tendenties of modern civilization." Now, as an honorable man cannot abord to pust so the provide right to control all considerions and the people and is thus a dang

ders, and that the Catholic church is the truest and most powerful friend of what is best in civilization.

When the Saylour of the world sent forth His apostles to teach altinations and to expetise them. He added that they who would believe would be saved, and they who would not believe would be saved, and they who would not believe would be saved, and they who would not believe would be saved, and they who would not believe would be saved, and they who would not believe would be saved, and they who would not believe would be saved, and they who would not believe would be saved, and they who would not earth; they were then to perpetuate His mission, to give glory to God in the highest, and posce and a hepsafter to men of good will, through preaching and the administration of the sacraments. But we all know that mail cannot, notwithstanding the far-resoling power which his intelligence gives him, provide for the needs of his hody or succeed in cultivating his reason without the aid of society, hence as his body is the harmonious working of an organization informed by his soul, so also he associates himself with his brethren for the purposes of protecting his life, his property, and oursuing happiness. In like manner religion has ever been, and must necessarily be, a social institution. They who push the principle of private judgment the farthest are compelled by the very force of things to gather in churches, to listen to preaches, and to resort to all the well-known applicances of social organisation. Wa with not wonder after this if our Lord established His church as a society. He speaks of it as His kingdom, as the city and the house of God, as His very body, as a church which would conquer the powers of helt, as a sheepfold in which there is to be only one shepher.

It is incumbent, then, on the church, through her external organism. to teach the truth, to watch over the integrity of faith and morals, to offer worship to God, to lead chosen souls to the practice of evangelical perfection, to percutate and e

a combination of these three forms. Leo XIII, in a late encyclical letter, distinctly teaches that any one of these systems may be legitimate, according to times and places, the interest of the people being always the main object to be attained. The church, which has evertaught the laws of justice, mercy, and charity, finds nothing in a republic but what is congenial to her own mode of government, and to her mission to preach the Gospel to every creature.

charity, facts nothing in a republic but what is consequent to her mission to preach the Gospel to every creature.

These two powers are entirely distinct from each other since they have different each, for it is contrary to the very Idea which we have of Christianity, as teaching absolute or universal truth concerning God, and the sout, that a man's religion should depend upon climate, the peculiarities of race, the pepulations of national traditions, or the ever changing legislation of each and every country. The name of non-conformists with which certain sects have been dubbed in England, and the pertinacity with which they have refused to be marshaled into the ranks of the church as by law established, show plainly enough that even from the point of view of the Evangelical Alliance emperor, king, president, parliament, or Congress have no right as such to dictate to any one what he shall believe or how he shall worship God, provided that he does not, under the pretext of religion, violate the lundamental laws of social order and morality. We now may understand, p.r. raps, the meaning of Ghrist's words, "Render unto Carar what is Cesar's and to God that which is God's." Catholicity, as its name implies, is not bounded by the narrow limits of nationality, nor is it to be controlled by the preludices of any one generation. Each society in its proper sphere is supreme and independent. When human law becomes unjustice and jessell loyal, but he preserves the integritry of his conscience, and says that it is better to obey God than man, and says that it is better to obey God than man, and says that it is better to obey God than man, and says that it is better to obey God than man, and says that it is better to obey God than man, and says that it is better to obey cod than man, and says that it is better to obey cod than man, and says that it is better to obey cod than man, and says that it is better to obey cod than man, and says that it is better to obey cod than man, and says that it is better to obey cod than m

II. As a matter of fact, even when the govern-ment becomes tyrannical, did not the Chris-ians during the three first centuries of our era act on the principle that whoever resists authority goes contrary to God's ordnance They refused to worship idols, but while a

act on the principle that whoever resists authority goes contrary to God's ardnauce. They refused to worship idols, but while a war of extermination was being waged against them, the emperors had no more trusty subjects.

During the ages when the church had to contend against the vices of the lower empire, to undertake the slow and difficult process of civilizing the barbarians in the west, to witness the strikes between rings, nobles, Guelphs, and Ghibellines, Catholiadly being coexiousive with christendom, the sovereign pointiff became, by the consent of peoples, a common arbitrator. Of course I cannot enter now into the special polity which obtained in those ages. Suffice it to say, that the popes, while maintaining in the name of Christianity the independence of the spiritual power, no less distinctly acknowledged the sacredness of citizen's duty to his country, and they used the influence granted to them by the common consent of nations to protect their automy. Their voice was ever raised in the cause of justice and of the oppressed. The elective empire, the crusades, and the principles of international law were, as the Protestant Guizothimself acknowledges, the result of the civilizing influence of the papers. The English marryrs under Elizabeth died with protestations of loyalty on their lips. It is not necessary for me to point out to you how in modern times the Italian, French, Irsh, German, or English Catholic was as loyal to his country as any of his non-Catholic fellow-citizents, in the France-German war the Catholic Tenton fought with as much particitism as the Catholic Frenchman. But we have no need of recurring to events of the past to show that spiritual allegiance to the pope does not weaken our patriotism. I appeal to you, my Catholic brethren, are you not as thoroughly loyal or your country as any same your follow citizens? Are you not ready to stand by the country with the highest aspirations of your country it know that Jean near the country was any among your fellow citizens?

prat in this connection the words of my text in the midst of you there standeth One whom you know not."

Catholice are now and will be in the future, as they have been in the past, thoroughly loyal to our government, stanned in their support of the constitution, and entinesiastic evers of their country. If, on one hand, they are opposed to tyranny and guard with justicus care the rights of conselence, on the other they have been laught from their infancy respect for law and the duty to honor and obey the civil magistrate. Catholicity is the strong set conservative forces of our day. Anarchista de not come from us, nor do we connecence those would subvert social order.

those would sulvert social order.

Inaxmuch as devilitation tends toward developing manys highest families and its efforts are directed to leading him by the road of true progress. Catholicity is its most efficient supporter. The church is the great loading of morality, her saints are the true at loading of morality. Bet is today the great under of morality, her saints are the true at loading of morality. She is today the great under a which resists the assaults of missually and an asset materialism drag mandown to the level of mere animality. She has ever been the vigilant and courageous defender or the family ties. The weak child has always has there for a defender animality. She has ever been the vigilant and courageous defender or the family ties. The weak child has always has the refort a defender animality she has ever been the suches her children as protector. His true she teaches her children as protector. His true she teaches her children protector. His true she teaches her children as protector from the living countermost of the application of one and His justice, out whether in the province of art, which ought to be a reflection from the living countermost of the application of wise and true econes or in the application of wise and true econes or in the application of the world of God as always anythous that her children should be always anythous that h cannot obtain them we will quietly continue to tax curselves heavily to give our children a christian training, which alone is worthy the name of education. The Catholic church has been during the past week highly praised for ber many charities, for our hospitals, homes for the poor, and aspitums for the little ones. How is it possible that men who see those evidences of a divine life refuse to see that the tree which produces those fruits cannot be bad? Oh, truly we may thank God that He has given His church this glorious privilegs of being like the one woo had come into the world to save that which had perished, and that she is in full sympathy with whatever is legitimate in the cravings of the soul and social life.

TEMPERANCE MASS MEETING. The Commissioners Come in for a Sharp Criticism.

The First Congregational Church was comfortably filled with those interested in emperance work yesterday afternoon in response to the call of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Mrs. La Fetra response to the call of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Mrs. La Fetra precided. On the platform were Mrs. Néwman, Rev. A. B. Leonard, of Cincinnati, Rev. P. Bergstressor, of Baltimore; Mrs. J. P. Sherman, and Mrs. H. B. Moulton, and other prominent temperance workers. The meeting opened by the congregation singing "Stand Up, Stand Up for Jesus. Ye Soldiers." Mr. Cornelius, editor of the Baltimore Methodist, offered prayer, followed by Mrs. Moulton, who read a passage from the Scriptures, after which the Rev. Dr. Leonard, of Cincinnati, delivered a telling address against the saloon, which he described as resembling the upas tree, its insiduous poison reaching into the highest places in the land, futinidating legislation, dangerous to the public schools, and to every industry.

The daily press received a severe scoring as being subsidized in the interest of the liquor traffic in Cincinnati, in spite of all efforts to suppress it, was referred to at length. The death of Capt. Blackford was feelingly referred to, the speaker saying: "What brought it about? The tremendous fight he msed eaginst the saloon. A little more than a year sgo his son was slain in a saloon, and since that time the father has been at war with the saloon. There was a saloon to be opened in his immediate neighborhood. He took occasion to go to the commissioners' office to find out about this man, and they had a feeble majority, giving the commissioners an excuse for issuing the Heesse, and Blackford said if they would wait until it he would have the majority reduced, and he went away, and while returning with

slovers an excuse for Issuing the Heense, and Blackford said if they would wait until it he would have the majority reduced, and he went away, and while returning with the paper in his pocket died on the way under the exhilerating effect of his victory over the saloon."

Mrs. La Fetra whispered a few words, when the speaker continued: "I am reminded that the license against which Capt. Blackford was fighting was granted fifteen minutes after the clock indicated 11 o'clock, and there was nobody in the commissioners' office who was told that Capt. Blackford was dead, and I want to say that the whole weight of that office is on the side of the saloon and against the people who are fighting the saloon. This liquor traffic stretches out its bludgeon over this country and tries by intimidation to gain its means."

Rev. Dr. Noble, of San Francisco, was next introduced and delivered an interesting and instructive address on the need of co-operation, and while reciting the great results reached by the advocates of temperance and the great work done by the Woman's Christian Temperance Societies, counseled toleration. The delivery of the address consumed so much of the time at the disposal of the meeting that adjournment was reached without hearing soveral who were to address the meeting.

Theatrical Mechanical Association. Washington Lodge, No. 7, of the The-atrical Mechanical Association of the United atrical Mechanical Association of the United States, held their regular monthly meeting at the Elks' Hall yesterday, at which the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: H. A. Sauter, president; Edw. R. Specht, vice president; Joseph Behrend, financial secretary; Matthew Brady, recording secretary; W. J. Butler, troasurer; F. J. King, sergeant-at-arms; Chas. Miller, John B. Riordon, Tony Rodler, directors; W. J. Butler, John McCarthy, and John B. Riordon, finance committee. don, finance committee

A Fashionable Solree. Messrs. Hinton & Greenwell's monthly sofree will be given to night to their scholars and friends at their dancing acadmy, 200 Pennsylvania avenue southeast. These solrees are now looked forward to as being the more prominent of the social events on Capitol Hill.

The Plumbers on Top Again. The "special permit" blanks on which the commissioners insisted application should be made to the water office by plumbers have no longer any official exist-ence, Col. Ludlow having issued an order abolishing them.

Republican League Directors' Meeting The board of directors of the Republican League will hold an important meeting at the League House at 7:30 o'clock this even-

Turkish Rug Auction-Last Day. Turkish Rug Auction—Last Day.

The closing out sales of this fine importation will take place to day at 11 s. m. and 3:30 p. m., by Duncanison Bros., corner Ninth and Distrects, when will be percaptorily offered difteen very large Turkish, Persian, and camele hair carpets of various shapes; thirty beautiful portieres, three royal Bokhara, carpets, over three hundred Daghestan. Tobriz, Shirvan, Cashmere, Mecca, and Anatilian rogs, and a lot Bulgarian table covers, dovlies, rich Damas cus yellow silks, beautiful fur rugs, and many other small articles from the different parts of the east. This is positively the last day of the sale, and they shall have no more rug sales this year.

For the Butriot of Columbia, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, and Eastern Ponn-sylvania—Decidedly colder fair weather, fresh to brisk northerly winds, backing to westerly and diminishing in force, with a cold wave Thermometer readings; 7 a. m., 51.00; 8 p

m., 58,9°; 10 p. m., 49,0°; mean temperature, 53,0°; maximum, 59,0°; minimum, 45,0°; mean relative humidity, 83,0°; total precipitation,

A CONGRESSIONAL FORECAST

PROBABILITIES IN BOTH BRANCHES OF THE NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

No Work of Any Importance Anticipated During This Week-Work for the Committee On Rules-A Possible Investigation in the House.

Only routine work of minor importance is likely to be done in Congress this week. When the House convenes at noon to-Jay some more propositions on the subject of rules are expected, as almost every member has his suggestion in this line, but no actual business can be done. Speaker Carlisle, in all probability, will announce the standing committee on rules, and the House will adjourn over to about Thursday, to give the committee an opportunity to take into consideration the multitude of suggestions there have already been made on the subject of the permanent rules. The com-mittee in the last Congress consisted of the Speaker and Messrs. Randall, Morrison, Reed, and Hiscock. As Messrs, Morrison

Speaker and Messrs. Randall, Morfison, Reed, and Hiscock. As Messrs. Morrison and Hiscock.—A Democrat and a Republican—have dropped out of the House, at least two new members will be named on the committee. Mr. Mills, of Texas, will in all probability be chosen to succeed Mr. Morison, and either Mr. Browne, of Indiana, or Mr. Cannon, of Hilmois, will, it is thought, succeed Mr. Hiscock.

It is believed the committee on rules will be ready to report back to the House by Thursday, and that the debate on the report made occupy the remainder of the week, as the question is all its bearings one of the most far-reaching that will come before the House. If wisdom is shown in the formation of the rules much more may be done than will be possible where laxify in the work is displayed. The proposition to compel the committee on appropriations to report all of its bills within sixty days after the committee is announced meets the approval of the greatmajority of the House, but will be fought by members of the committee, as they desire as much latitude given the committee as possible, and the latitude, as well as the power of the committee controlling legislation, has herefore been almost limited. The Speaker is not expected to announce the full list of standing committee before Tuesday or Wednesday of next week, if at all before the holidays. The holiday adjournment will probably be taken about Wednesday or Thursday of next week, if at all before the holidays. The holiday adjournment will probably be taken about Wednesday or Thursday of next week, if at all before the holidays. The holiday adjournment will probably be taken about the full list of standing committee before announced before the holidays they may be made known in time for a call of the states and territories for the introduction of bills. This work would take more than a day.

There is also talk of an aggressive movement by the friends of some of the House officials recently displaced, which may entire the roll the week.

The Senata is expected to formally e

officials recently displaced, which may enliven the proceedings during the latter part
of the week.

The Senate is expected to formally elect
its committees to-day, thus ratifying the
work which the Republicans on their part
have already performed in caucus, and
which the Democrats will have accomplished before the body is called to order.

Little besides the introduction of bills is
likely to occur during the remainder of the
week in the open sessions of the Senate. The
President has before him 365 messages
nominating postmasters alone, all of whom
have been appointed during the recess of Congress and are aiready in office, which messages he will send to the Senate as fast as
becan examine and sign them. Other recess nominations, sufficient to bring the
number up to about 600, are expected during the week. Daily secret sessions are
likely to occur for the purpose of reading
and referring these, and it is possible that
some of the Cabinat nominations aiready
sent to the Senate, but not yet laid before the body, may be reported for action
before the end of the week.

All the important committees will hold
neetings during the week for the purpose
of organization and of surveying preliminarily the work before them.

As abbounced last week by Chairman
Hoar, the committee on privileges and
elections will go at once to work upon the

As announced last week by Chairman Boar, the committee on privileges and elections will go at once to work upon the Lucas-Faulkner contested election case from West Virginia, and there are those who believe a report will be made by the middle of the week and that some time will be taken up in discussing it. The real work in Congress will begin early in January, when it reconvenes after the holiday recess.

CAPITOL APPOINTMENTS.

Shifting Things Around in the House Offices.

Willie Bolls, of Mississippi, has been apcointed a page in the House by Doorkeeper Hurt. The following changes have been made by Gen. Clark, clerk of the House : W. F.

by Gen. Clark, clerk of the House: W. F. Hudson, transferred from assistant disbursing clerk to distributing clerk: Henry Gumble, promoted to assistant disbursing clerk, and Saundere Garland, to succeed Mr. Gumble as private claims index clerk. Mr. Garland is the oldest son of the Attorney General. Mr. Parnot, clerk in the document room, has resigned, and Mr. Scales, of Texas, was appointed in his place.

Man versus Horse

Mr. Thomas Nelson, of Boyce Station, Va., proprietor of the noted stallion Banker, closed a contract yesterday with Banker, closed a contract yesterday with Prof. O. R. Gleason for the subjugation of the horse. The animal has killed eight men and injured several others, and has for three years gone unhaltered and unahod. Last night Mr. Keon and Mr. N. B. Smith, the professor's assistants, left for Boyce's to bring the animal to the city. On Wedness day night he will be handled by the pro-fessor, and a large number of Virginians who know the animal will be present.

Capt. Howes's Promotion. Capt. Frank M. Howes, whom so many Washington travelers between Baltimore and Boston know as the commander of the steamer D. H. Miller, has become the senior captain of the Merchants and Miners' line. This distinction give Capt. Howes the rank of commodore of the feet and the command of the steamer Chatham, the pride of

The members of the bar will hold a meeting in the court of claims room to-day at 4 p. m., to take action on the death of Assistant Attorney General E. M. Watson, who died last week in Cincinnati.

PERSONALITIES.

CARDINAL GIBBONS is in the city, the guest of Rev. Father Walter, of St. Patrick's. MR. J. LESLIE VANSANT, proprietor of the seabright Scatines, of New Jersey, is in the

ARCHBISHOP RYAN, of Philadelphia, and Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo, arrived at Queenstown yesterday on route to Rome.

MR. MARTIN N. EVANS, of this city, will be

married in Philadelphia to-morrow evening to Miss Carrie Levy, of the Quaker City. DR. R. J. GATLING, of Hartford, Coun., the inventor and perfector of the famous Gatling gun, has been in the city for the past week. SIR CHARLES TUPERS left the city yesterday for Winnipeg, where he will join Lady Tup-per, and they will journey from that city to

GEORGE MAURO PEIXOTTO, the celebrated portrait painter, is at the Rigg's House. He comes to fulfill commissions for painting the portraits of Chief Justice Walte and others, CONGRESSIAN J. J. O'NELL, of Missouri, and Mrs. O'Nelll are both quite iil, Mr. O'Nellt from an operation performed on his threat, and the lady from a relapse of typhoid fever.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN has announced his intention of leaving Washington early next week. He will go to Ottawa, where he will be the guest of Lord Lansdowne during